**RESTORE CLEAN WATER ACTIONS: Federal Water Quality Two-Year Milestones for 2020-2021**

*The Executive Order (EO) 13508 Strategy* calls upon federal agencies to join the Chesapeake Bay watershed jurisdictions in establishing two-year milestones, many of which are designed to support the jurisdictions in meeting their water quality milestones leading to the 2025 implementation goal of 100 percent practices in-place. This set of federal two-year milestones for water quality applies to calendar years 2020 and 2021. The list below presents milestones for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and nine other federal agencies (USDA, DoD, USACE, USGS, NPS, FWS, NOAA, DOT, and GSA) that support the water quality goals and outcomes in the *Chesapeake Bay Watershed Agreement*. The milestones commitments represent activities with the potential to have significant environmental outcomes, require significant resources, or directly support the jurisdictions in meeting Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP) commitments. These commitments are contingent on receiving adequate funding in the 2020 and 2021 fiscal year budgets.

The federal milestones, along with the jurisdictional milestones, will contribute to the achievement of the Outcomes stated in the Watershed Agreement. Assuming a steady rate of implementation toward the 2025 goal, the following increments of progress will be achieved for the outcomes by the end of the 2020-2021 milestone period.

Numeric Milestones:

* EPA facilitates the CBP Partnership to collectively achieve 80 percent of the 2025 goal by 2021 for implementing nitrogen, phosphorus and sediment pollution reduction actions to achieve final Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) allocations, as measured through the phase 6.0 watershed model.\*
* Using the latest 2017 Air Model scenarios developed for the 2017 Midpoint Assessment, EPA’s air deposition load to tidal surface waters will be reduced by 0.30 million pounds of nitrogen over the 2020-2021 period based on the Phase 6.0 Watershed Model.  This is 86 percent of the required load reductions from 2010 to achieve the 15.7 million pound air deposition load allocation to tidal waters by 2025.  (2010 = 19.4 million pound load of atmospheric deposition to the tidal Bay; 2021 = 16.2 million pound load of atmospheric deposition load to the tidal Bay).
* Apply 300,000 acres of conservation practices in conjunction with U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) High Priority Performance Goals.
* Timber harvest 745 acres each year with BMPs (1,490 acres total) in Virginia (FS)
  + Monitor at least one timber sale/year for water quality BMPs utilizing the USFS National BMP Monitoring protocol for Veg Management (protocol A). The monitoring protocol assesses post-harvest BMP implementation and effectiveness. (If the site is not found to be meeting standards, then follow-up corrective actions are required.) (FS)
  + Develop CAST scenarios to quantify the benefit of these BMPs. (FS)
* Implement 2 culvert/road improvements projects per year (4 total). (FS)
* Implement Road Decommissioning of approximately 4 miles (equivalent to ~6 acres restored). (FS)

**\*** This outcome used 2009 as the baseline year.

# Programmatic Milestones:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **RESTORE CLEAN WATER** | | |
| **Target Date** | **Programmatic Milestone** | **2020 Milestone Progress** |
| **TMDL/WIPs/Water Quality Standards** | | |
| Winter 2020 | Announce federal 2020-2021 water quality two-year milestones. (EPA, USDA, DoD, USACE, DOT, USGS, FWS, NPS, NOAA, GSA) |  |
| Summer 2020 | Evaluate jurisdictional and federal 2020-2021 two-year milestones. (EPA) |  |
| Summer 2020 | Assess progress made to implement the 2018-2019 two-year milestones to ensure jurisdictions remain on pace to achieve 100% practices in place by 2025 to achieve the CBP partnership’s restoration goal. (EPA) |  |
| 2020/2021 | Federal agencies to report BMP implementation progress to the Bay jurisdictions annually with copy to EPA. (Multiple Federal Agencies/EPA) |  |
| December 2020 | Complete technical review of the CBP analysis of future climate risk to the living resource-based Chesapeake water quality standards. (EPA) |  |
| December 2021 | Complete policy review of the CBP analysis of future climate change risk to the living resource-based Chesapeake water quality standards. Starting with the 2022-2023 milestones, determine how climate change will impact the BMPs included in the WIPs and address these vulnerabilities in the two-year milestones. (EPA) |  |
| 2020/2021 | Continue to assess federal agency progress using the Phase 6 suite of modeling tools.  (EPA) |  |
| 2020 | Continue to provide funding to support a consortium of land grant universities to run BMP expert panels and to provide other technical expertise to the partnership. (EPA) |  |
| 2020/2021 | Provide trainings on CAST to federal, state and local partners in the Bay watershed. (EPA) |  |
| 2020/2021 | Develop BMP planning, prioritization, tracking and reporting tools in coordination with jurisdictions and their local partners to provide access to data that can help with BMP siting and streamline tracking and reporting, especially from local partners. (EPA working with Chesapeake Conservancy) |  |
| 2020/2021 | Communicate findings of trends updates in the watershed and tidal waters to support WIP implementation. Provide key results updates for watershed trends (nutrients and sediment) and tidal trends (DO, clarity and nutrients) to WQ GIT and associated work groups. Work with jurisdictions to understand water-quality response in selected areas to practices being implemented to reduce nutrients and sediment. See agriculture, storm water and science support sections for more details. (USGS, academic partners, working with EPA) |  |
| 2020/2021 | Continue to work with Chesapeake Conservancy and partners to update the watershed-wide high-resolution land cover and land use, and to develop methods for improved mapping of hydrologic features throughout the watershed. (EPA, USGS) |  |
| 2020/2021 | Federal agencies will work with jurisdictions to correct any errors identified in the federal land GIS files for landholdings within the Chesapeake watershed. (USGS coordinating; DoD, GSA, NPS, USFWS, USDA-USFS, USDA-other, Smithsonian) |  |
| 2020/2021 | Continue to work with Chesapeake Commons, Chesapeake Conservancy and jurisdictions to develop BMP siting, tracking and reporting tools, such as Field Doc, that incorporate available high-resolution data for use in WIP implementation. (EPA, USGS) |  |
| 2020 | Conduct review and evaluation of draft and final Conowingo WIP. (EPA) |  |
| 2021 | Support development of the Conowingo WIP Financing Strategy. (EPA) |  |
| 2020/2021 | Take appropriate action on proposed state water quality criteria updates developed to be consistent with the *Ambient Water Quality Criteria for Dissolved Oxygen, Water Clarity and Chlorophyll a for the Chesapeake Bay and Its Tidal Tributaries- 2017 Technical Addendum*. (EPA) |  |
| 2020/2021 | By 1 October, report BMP implementation progress to EPA and the Bay jurisdictions annually. (DoD and multiple federal agencies) |  |
| 2020/2021 | Develop BMP Crediting Reports in VA, MD, DC, and PA. (DoD) |  |
| 2020/2021 | Conduct DoD CB TMDL Progress Evaluations in VA, MD, DC, and PA. (DoD) |  |
| 2020 | Submit 2020-2021 planned BMP implementation in CAST for VA, MD, DC, and PA. (DoD) |  |
| 2020/2021 | Determine feasibility and develop four to five installation local-scale Chesapeake Bay status reports that would track BMP implementation progress toward the 2025 DoD Phase III Fill Gap and 2025 DoD Federal Planning Goals. (DoD) |  |
| 2020/2021 | Work with installation staff to pilot the identification and documentation of Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) projects with a water quality co-benefit. (DoD) |  |
| 2020/2021 | Participate in the Federal Facilities Workgroup to enhance collaborative efforts within the Chesapeake Bay Program Partnership. (multiple federal agencies) |  |
| 2020/2021 | Work with USGS to produce updated shapefile of forest boundaries and land use (e.g., in FY20 the GWJ NF acquired Grace Furnace (4,664.5 acres) and The Knob (91.23 acres). (FS) |  |
| 2020/2021 | The NPS will implement the following BMPs:  District of Columbia - More than 3 acres of permeable pavement at multiple sites in Washington, DC, as well as 11.4 acres treated by bioretention BMPs.  Maryland - 19 acres of warm season grasses at Parks Farm (Antietam National Battlefield Park). 32.3 acres of forest buffer at Catoctin Forest Park, as well as 0.5 acres of permeable pavement. Over 3,000 feet of stream stabilization/restoration associated with the George Washington Memorial Parkway &  Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historic Park, and Fort Washington park. Virginia -  0.28 miles of urban shoreline erosion control and 40 acres of wetland restoration at George Washington Memorial Parkway. Replacement of sewer systems and sewage tanks at Prince William Forest Park. ¼ miles of urban shoreline erosion control, septic conversion at Petersburg National Battlefield Park. 18 acres of conversion from agriculture fields to forest at Richmond National Battlefield. 8.4 acres of impervious surface reduction and forest planting at Shenandoah National Park. |  |
| 2020/2021 | NPS will complete development of a stormwater BMP geodatabase in ArcGIS Online for tracking and reporting stormwater projects for future milestone and BMP reporting. |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **RESTORE CLEAN WATER** | | |
| **Target Date** | **Programmatic Milestone** | **2020 Milestone Progress** |
| **Agriculture** | | |
| 2020 | Provide assistance and oversight to Maryland in reissuing the MDE NPDES General Permit for CAFOs (MDG01A). (EPA) |  |
| 2020 | * Provide assistance and oversight to Delaware to develop and issue the DNREC NPDES General Permit for CAFOs for Non-Poultry Animal Feeding Operations that land-apply manure as fertilizer (GP3). (EPA) * Provide assistance and oversight to Delaware to continue to grant permit coverages under the DNREC NPDES General Permit for CAFOs for Poultry Animal Feeding Operations that do not land-apply manure as fertilizer (GP1). (EPA) * Provide assistance and oversight to Delaware to start to grant permit coverages under the DNREC NPDES General Permit for CAFOs for Poultry Animal Feeding Operations that land-apply manure as fertilizer (GP2). (EPA) |  |
| 2020 | USGS will work with NRCS and FSA to renew the USGS-USDA 1619 data sharing agreements for 2020-2025. (USGS and USDA) |  |
| 2021 | EPA will provide funding to USGS to implement the USGS-USDA 1619 data sharing agreement to provide aggregated USDA agricultural practice data to the States for reporting Chesapeake Bay restoration progress. (EPA) |  |
| 2020/2021 | USDA, USGS, and EPA will continue to support State agencies in BMP reporting within the Chesapeake Bay watershed through the annual provision of aggregated USDA conservation data to the States. (EPA, USDA, USGS) |  |
| 2020/2021 | EPA, USDA, and USGS will conduct a pilot project in PA to develop a data management methodology to more comprehensively account for agricultural conservation practices implemented through state, federal and voluntary efforts. (EPA, USGS, USDA) |  |
| 2020/2021 | EPA and USGS will update the Chesapeake Bay Partnership’s Priority Agricultural Watersheds Map used to target EPA grants such as the Chesapeake Bay grants and EPA’s Innovative Nutrient and Sediment Reduction Program and Small Watershed Grants programs. (EPA, USGS) |  |
| 2020/2021 | USGS will examine nutrient trends in agricultural showcase watersheds to better understand water-quality response to implementing conservation practices. The showcase watersheds were established in 2010 by NRCS with monitoring by USGS, and include sites in MD, VA, and PA. (USGS) |  |
| 2020/2021 | USDA and EPA coordinate respective grant programs in FY2020 and FY2021 to ensure best use of federal funding to support state Phase III Watershed Implementation Plans commitments to reduce agricultural nutrient and sediment loadings and to address key challenges facing the agricultural community. Grant programs are EPA’s Innovative Nutrient and Sediment Reduction Program administered by NFWF and NRCS’s Conservation Innovation Grant Program. (EPA, USDA-NRCS) |  |
| 2020/2021 | EPA will facilitate meetings, as requested, with State agencies (CWSRF, environmental, agricultural, etc.) to explore how the Clean Water State Revolving Fund can be used to reduce nutrient and sediment loads from agriculture and rural communities. (EPA) |  |
| 2020/2021 | Continue to support the implementation of agricultural certainty programs in the Bay watershed states.  (EPA, USDA) |  |
| 2020/2021 | Investigate the DoD Agricultural Out-lease program for opportunities to support jurisdictions’ Phase III WIPs and the 2025 WIP Outcome. (DoD) |  |
| 2020/2021 | NRCS will continue to support voluntary actions by farmers and landowners to improve water quality and other resources by providing technical assistance through its Conservation Technical Assistance (CTA) program; and technical and financial assistance from the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP), Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP), Agricultural Management Assistance (AMA) Program, Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (ACEP), Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP). (USDA-NRCS) |  |
| 2020/2021 | USDA will continue to provide financial and technical support for voluntary temporary retirement of cropland and marginal pasture and establishment of conservation cover for water quality and wildlife habitat improvement, through the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) and Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP). (USDA-FSA, USDA-NRCS) |  |
| 2020/2021 | Incorporate changes in Farm Bill Conservation Programs resulting from the new 2018 Farm Bill into ongoing efforts to improve water quality in the Chesapeake Bay. Work with partners to inform Chesapeake Bay Program partners and the general public about farm bill conservation program opportunities. (USDA-NRCS) |  |
| 2020/2021 | Work with partners to develop and implement strong projects to improve water quality, working with agricultural producers through the Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP). (USDA-NRCS) |  |
| 2020/2021 | Provide opportunities for non-USDA conservation professionals to participate in NRCS technical training activities such as for conservation planning and practice design and implementation. (USDA-NRCS) |  |
| 2020/2021 | Promote adoption of practices and systems by agricultural producers that improve soil health. (USDA-NRCS) |  |
| 2020/2021 | USDA will continue to work with partners to develop and implement strategies to ensure that federal, State, and NGO conservation programs create mutually reinforcing incentives for producers to install and maintain riparian forest buffers. (USDA) |  |
| 2020/2021 | Annual review of grazing permits. Assess opportunities to restore grazing allotments along the SF Shenandoah River. (FS) |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **RESTORE CLEAN WATER** | | |
| **Target Date** | **Programmatic Milestone** | **2020 Milestone Progress** |
| **Atmospheric – Rules, Deposition, Allocations** | | |
| 2020/2021 | Significantly reduce nitrogen deposition to the Bay and watershed by 2020 through implementation of national rules under the Clean Air Act. (EPA)   * Apply and track new Community multi-scale Air Quality Model (CMAQ) air deposition modeling for future climate risk in the CB watershed incorporating estimated increased wet deposition loads. (EPA) * Continue implementation of Tier 3 vehicle emission standards. (EPA) * Oversee state implementation of Clean Air Act 129 rules, including those for Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incineration Units (CISWI); Sewage Sludge Incineration Units (SSI); and Hospital, Medical, Infectious Waste Incinerators (HMIWI). Once fully implemented, these rules will reduce emissions of NOx as well as air toxic pollutants. (EPA) |  |
| 2020/2021 | Work with states to develop State Implementation Plan (SIP) revisions to reduce NOx emissions. (EPA)   * Work with states and review SIPs that address reasonably available control technology (RACT) standards for the 2008 ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). RACT requirements limit the NOx emissions at certain sources. (EPA) * Work with states and review SIPs that address infrastructure requirements, including interstate transport, for the 2015 ozone NAAQS. (EPA) * Work with states to develop rules to implement the 2015 ozone NAAQS. (EPA) * Assist states with their development of state implementation plan submissions to address reasonably available control technology (RACT) for the 2015 ozone NAAQS. (EPA) * Assist states with their development of regional haze state implementation plan submissions for the second planning period. These plans may include federally enforceable rules that reduce air emissions of visibility impairing pollutants, including NOx. (EPA) |  |
| 2020/2021 | Review state permits which may include rules that limit emissions of NOx. (EPA) |  |
| 2020/2021 | Issued the final Affordable Clean Energy rule (ACE). In 2030, the ACE rule is projected to reduce NOx emissions nationwide by 7,100 tons. (EPA) |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **RESTORE CLEAN WATER** | | |
| **Target Date** | **Programmatic Milestone** | **2020 Milestone Progress** |
| **Stormwater** | | |
| 2020/2021 | Conduct oversight review and comment, per federal regulations and NPDES Memoranda of Agreement with the states, on draft state Municipal, Construction, and Industrial Stormwater permits: to ensure consistency with the Bay TMDL allocations and the level of pollutant reduction called for in state WIPs; and to ensure permits contain enforceable performance measures. (EPA) |  |
| 2020/2021 | Review certain MS4 TMDL Plans for compliance with permit requirements. (EPA) |  |
| 2021 | Conduct MS4 permittee and state inspector trainings in coordination with jurisdictions. (EPA) |  |
| 2020/2021 | Meet with Federal Agencies and the District of Columbia Department of Energy and Environment (DC DOEE) as part of the 2013 Memorandum of Understanding among EPA, DoD, NPS and GSA regarding Federal Agency Stormwater Management in the District of Columbia. (NPS, DoD-Navy, GSA, EPA) |  |
| 2020/2021 | Share results of the effects of stormwater practices on water-quality response. USGS has been working with Fairfax Co, VA, and Montgomery Co, MD to monitor water quality and stream conditions as stormwater practices are implemented in these areas. (USGS) |  |
| 2020/2021 | Develop Facilities Master Plan-- assess impervious surfaces and maintenance/operational changes. (FS) |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **RESTORE CLEAN WATER** | | |
| **Target Date** | **Programmatic Milestone** | **2020 Milestone Progress** |
| **Wastewater** | | |
| 2020/2021 | Assist states, as requested, with nutrient optimization and compliance assistance. (EPA) |  |
| 2020/2021 | Track number of significant NPDES permits reviewed and objections. (EPA) |  |
| **Trading and Offsets/Growth** | | |
| 2020 | Conduct assessments of the jurisdictions’ trading and offsets programs per Section 10.1.4 of the TMDL. (EPA) |  |
| 2020/2021 | As part of the 2-year milestone evaluation, determine how much of the change in loads is due to BMP implementation versus how much is due to changing conditions in the watershed, for example, increases in impervious areas, changes in animal populations, etc. (EPA) |  |
| 2020/2021 | Review Bay jurisdictions’ trading and offset regulations and policies and support Bay jurisdictions as they develop trading and/or offset programs. (EPA) |  |
| 2020/2021 | Work with other Federal agencies to build capacity that will support an efficient and robust trading market. (USDA, EPA, DOT) |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **RESTORE CLEAN WATER** | |  |
| **Target Date** | **Programmatic Milestone** | **2020 Milestone Progress** |
| **Toxic Contaminants** | |  |
| 2020/2021 | Take appropriate action on proposed PCB TMDLs submitted in the Bay watershed for local waters. (EPA) |  |
| 2020/2021 | Take appropriate action on proposed state water quality criteria updates developed to be consistent with the 2015 EPA Updated Ambient Water Quality Criteria for the Protection of Human Health. (EPA) |  |
| 20 20/2021 | Update a GIS desktop tool to identify potential land sources of contamination in the watershed (PCBs and mercury). The use of EJ SCREEN will be evaluated to identify the location of such sites in areas with diverse populations. (EPA) |  |
| 2020/2021 | Review NPDES permits to ensure consistency with the requirements and assumptions with the PCB TMDLs. (EPA) |  |
| 2020/2021 | Conduct inspection(s) and take appropriate enforcement follow-up to ensure compliance with the Toxic Substances Control Act regulations related to PCBs. (EPA) |  |
| 2020/2021 | Conduct studies of the sources and occurrence of PCBs in the Washington DC region to help support multi-jurisdictional approach for reduction. (USGS working with DC and MD) |  |
| 2020 | Share results of STAC report on potential co-benefits of nutrient and sediment practices with reducing toxic contaminants in agricultural and urban settings. Results will be shared with WQ GIT and associated workgroups. (USGS) |  |
| 2020/2021 | Update materials on the potential co-benefits of nutrient and sediment practices with reducing toxic contaminants in agricultural and urban settings. (USGS working with CBP workgroups) |  |
| 2020/2021 | Complete publications from study on the sources of endocrine-disrupting compounds (EDCs) and their effects on fish health. Share results with Toxic Contaminant WG and WQ GIT to inform potential co-benefits of nutrient and toxic contaminant reduction. (USGS) |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **RESTORE CLEAN WATER** | | |
| **Target Date** | **Programmatic Milestone** | **2020 Milestone Progress** |
| **Enforcement** | | |
| December 2020 and 2021 | Track EPA-led enforcement cases for Stormwater, Wastewater, Agriculture, Trading/Offsets, Air that result in nitrogen, phosphorus, sediment, and/or nitrogen oxides reductions.   * Clean Water Act enforcement case conclusions for stormwater, wastewater and agriculture operations (EPA) * Clean Air Act stationary source enforcement case conclusions with nitrogen oxide reductions (EPA) * Clean Air Act case enforcement case conclusions for stopping after-market defeat devices (EPA) |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **RESTORE CLEAN WATER** | |  |
| **Target Date** | **Programmatic Milestone** | **2020 Milestone Progress** |
| **Monitoring and Science Support** | | |
| 2020/2021 | Utilize the Partnership’s Strategic Science & Research Framework to assess opportunities to address science needs across the program and work through STAR to facilitate collaborations between science providers and CBP as well as between CBP workgroups. (EPA, USGS, NOAA, NPS) |  |
| 2020/2021 | Update the Chesapeake Bay Watershed Data Dashboard with the most recent monitoring trends, modeled progress, and BMP implementation. (EPA, USGS) |  |
| 2020/2021 | Conduct trainings to jurisdictional and local partners on the Chesapeake Bay Watershed Data Dashboard. Conduct user testing and iteratively incorporate feedback to improve content and usability of the tool. (EPA, USGS) |  |
| 2020/2021 | Assess current decision-support tools developed and used by the Partnership and develop path forward for integrating new information on water quality and other outcomes. (EPA, USGS) |  |
| 2020/2021 | Continue to support the Chesapeake Monitoring Cooperative's ongoing integrated non-traditional monitoring partners into the Chesapeake Bay Program Partnership's Watershed and Tidal Monitoring Networks, thereby expanding data of documented quality available to support Chesapeake Bay and watershed restoration decision making. (EPA, USGS) |  |
| 2020/2021 | Collaborate with the all six states and DC to continue monitoring of nutrient and suspended-sediment conditions across the full range of hydrologic conditions at each of the stations in the CBP nontidal network and the associated river-input stations. Work through STAR Integrated Monitoring Networks work group to coordinate activities. (USGS working with States and EPA) |  |
| 2020/2021 | Provide updates of nutrient and sediment load trends in the Bay watershed to help assess progress toward implementing the Bay TMDL. Updates of loads at the River-Input Monitoring stations will be provided annually with results from additional stations in the non-tidal network provided every two years. (USGS working with states and EPA) |  |
| 2020/2021 | Compute total loads to the Bay to help understand changes in tidal water-quality conditions. The CBP monitoring and modeling teams combine information from the RIM stations with loadings from unmonitored areas to estimate annual loads for N, P, and S. Activity is funded by EPA. (UMCES, PSU, USGS, EPA) |  |
| 2020/2021 | Conduct monitoring of tidal waters to assess attainment of water-quality standards and associated conditions. Monitoring conducted by multiple partners in MD and VA and funding provided mostly by USEPA. (EPA, MD, VA) |  |
| 2020/2021 | Analyze tidal monitoring data, including results from SAV surveys, to assess progress toward attainment of water-quality standards. The CBP monitoring team is responsible for the analysis and funded primarily by EPA. (EPA, UMCES, ICPRB, USGS) |  |
| 2020/2021 | Analyze tidal monitoring data to assess changes in water-quality conditions important for living resources. The CBP monitoring team works with state and academic partners to employ consistent trend methods for updates in nutrients, clarity, and selected parameters important for living resources. The effort is funded primarily by EPA.  (UMCES, ICPRB, USGS, agencies in MD and VA, EPA) |  |
| 2020/2021 | Conduct surveys of submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) to provide information for attainment of water-quality standards and assess progress toward SAV acreage goals. (VIMS, EPA) |  |
| 2020/2021 | Complete the second 2-year cycle of the Biennial Strategy Review System, an adaptive management process designed to improve our effectiveness in achieving the Chesapeake Agreement Goals and Outcomes. ChesapeakeDecisions, second in the suite of ChesapeakeStat tools, will support this process. (EPA working with the Partnership) |  |
| 2020/2021 | USGS and NOAA will provide technical leadership to complete the Chesapeake Bay mainstem vertical profile hypoxia monitoring pilot and work with the Chesapeake Bay Program to explore longer term implementation. USGS efforts are through the CBP monitoring team. (USGS, NOAA) |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **RESTORE CLEAN WATER** | | |
| **Target Date** | **Programmatic Milestone** | **2020 Milestone Progress** |
| **EPA Grant Support to States and the District of Columbia** | | |
| 2020/2021 | Provide financial support to Bay jurisdictions, as authorized and assuming adequate appropriations, through EPA’s assistance programs including CWA Section 319, SRF, CWA 117 CBIG and CBRAP. (EPA) |  |
| 2020/2021 | Provide financial support to localities and other entities, as authorized and assuming adequate appropriations, through the Innovative Nutrient and Sediment Reduction Grants and the Small Watershed Grants. (EPA) |  |

**Acronym Guide**

BayFAST/CAST/MAST/VAST – Federal Assessment Scenario Tool/Chesapeake AST/Maryland AST/Virginia AST

BMP – Best Management Practice

CAFO – Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation

CBP – Chesapeake Bay Program

CBIG – Chesapeake Bay Implementation Grants

CBRAP – Chesapeake Bay Regulatory and Accountability Program Grants

CEAP – Conservation Effects Assessment Project

CWA - Clean Water Act

DNREC - Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control

DoD – Department of Defense

DOT – Department of Transportation

EJ SCREEN – Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool

EO Strategy – Executive Order 13508 Strategy for Protecting and Restoring the Chesapeake Bay Watershed

EPA – Environmental Protection Agency

FSA - Farm Services Agency

FWS – Fish and Wildlife Service

GIS – Geographic Information System

GSA - General Services Administration

Maryland DNR – Maryland Department of Natural Resources

MS4 – Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System

NAAQS – National Ambient Air Quality Standards

NFWF - National Fish and Wildlife Foundation

NOAA – National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

NOx - Nitrogen Oxides

NPDES – National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

NRCS – Natural Resources Conservation Service

NPS – National Park Service

PCB – Polychlorinated Biphenyl

RACT - Reasonably Available Control Technology

SAV – Submerged Aquatic Vegetation

SIP - State Implementation Plan

SRF - State Revolving Fund

STAC – Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee

STAR – Scientific and Technical Assessment Reporting team

TMDL – Total Maximum Daily Load

UMCES – University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science

USACE – U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

USDA – U.S. Department of Agriculture

USGS – U.S. Geological Survey

WIP – Watershed Implementation Plan

WQ GIT - Water Quality Goal Implementation Team